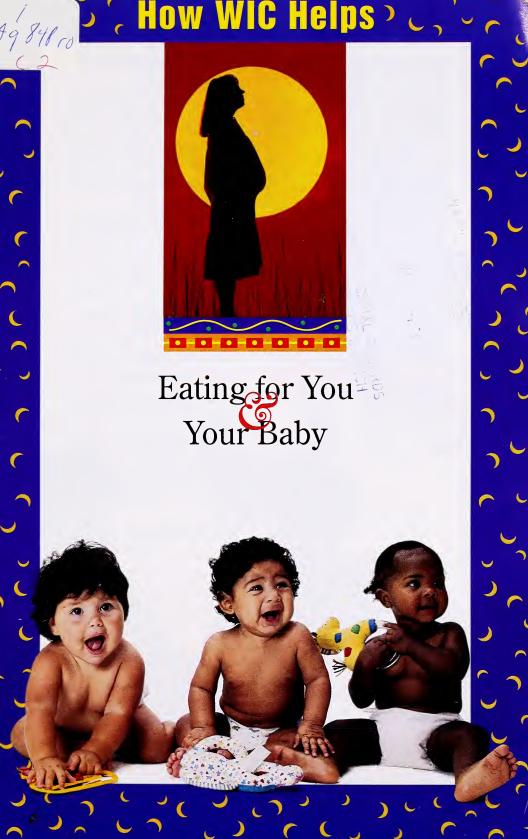
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Being pregnant or breastfeeding a baby is a big job. And the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, known as WIC, is here to help you.



WIC May Be Able To Help You If:

- You are pregnant or have recently given birth, and
- You have a low income or no income, and
- You have a nutrition or health problem

Call your local health department to see if you are eligible to receive WIC Program benefits.

WIC Provides At No Cost To You:

- Nutritious foods to supplement your diet, and
- Information on healthy eating, and





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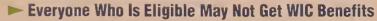
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• Sometimes your local WIC agency may not have the funds to serve everyone who is eligible. When this happens, WIC serves applicants according to a priority system.

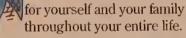
• Under the priority system, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and infants who have a nutrition-related medical problem receive WIC benefits first.

Length Of Time You Can Stay On WIC

• If you are pregnant: During your pregnancy and up to 6 weeks after your baby is born.

• If you are postpartum and breastfeeding: Up to 1 year after your baby is born if you continue breastfeeding.

• If you are postpartum and not breastfeeding: Up to 6 months after your baby is born.



- WIC provides short-term
 benefits for you and for
 your baby during critical
 times of growth and

 WIC checked
 your baby to health care.

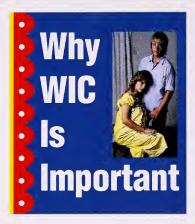
 If you eat your part follows to the checked.
- WIC teaches you how to choose and prepare nutritious and affordable foods. The information you get from WIC will help you choose healthy foods

► Graduation From The

WIC Program

- WIC encourages you and your baby to get regular health care.
- If you eat your WIC foods and follow the advice of the WIC nutritionist, your nutrition and/or health should improve. Then, you can graduate from the program in a short period of time—healthier and smarter.





- When you are pregnant or breastfeeding, you and your baby need certain nutrients. The only way your growing baby gets nutrients to build healthy muscles and bones and other body tissues is from you and the foods you eat.
- What you eat can make the difference in your health and your baby's

- birth weight. Good nutrition also protects against health problems.
- If you are a teenager, your body is still growing while your baby is developing inside you. Eating the right foods will help both you and your baby to develop and grow.
- The WIC food package does not provide all the foods you and your baby need. It supplements the foods you buy. The WIC staff can help you plan to make healthy choices for yourself and your family.
- WIC can also refer you and your baby for medical care.





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V En	Nutrient	What it does
	Carbohydrates	Provide energy. Help the body make the best use of other nutrients.
	Protein*	Helps to build and repair all body tissues. Helps forn substances in the body that fight infection. Helps in t regulation of body functions. May be used to provide energy.
LIK OGURTL	Fat	Provides energy. Carries fat-soluble vitamins. Neede for healthy skin.
	Vitamin A*	Promotes growth and development. Needed for healt skin. Also protects against infection and is important for normal vision.
	Vitamin C*	Helps to maintain blood vessels, bones, teeth, and muscles. Aids in iron absorption. Helps the body resinfection.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Folate	Helps the body form red blood cells and aids in the formation of genetic materials within every body cell
	B-Vitamins	Help keep the nervous system healthy and help the be to function properly. Promote normal appetite and digestion. Help the body to use the energy in food.
	Calcium*	Helps build and maintain strong bones and teeth. Helps muscles and nerves to function normally. Help blood clot.
	Iron*	Helps form and maintain blood cells. Helps protect against infection. Helps the body carry oxygen to cell
MaxxxXXII	Other Minerals	Perform many important functions throughout the body.
E TO	Dietary Fiber	Helps keep the digestive tract healthy.

WIC Foods and Their Nutrients Food Groups Milk and cheese provide calcium. Milk, Yogurt, & vitamin A, and protein. They may Cheese Group also provide some fat. Dry beans and peas, eggs, peanut Meat, Poultry, Fish, butter, and tuna fish provide protein Dry Beans, Eggs, & and minerals. Beans and peas are **Nuts Group** good sources of folate and fiber. Peanut butter and tuna fish also provide some fat. Vegetable juices provide vitamin A. Vegetable Group vitamin C, and minerals. Carrots provide vitimin A and fiber. Juices provide vitamin C. Orange Fruit Group and grapefruit juices are good sources of folate. Bread, Cereal, Rice, & Cereals provide complex carbohy-Pasta Group drates, B-vitamins, including folate, iron, and fiber.

II IC provides certain foods from each of the five major food groups. The WIC foods are good sources of some important nutrients. No one food gives you all the nutrients you need to stay healthy. So eat many different foods every day. ◆ If you are breastfeeding and your baby receives no formula from WIC, you may receive some extra foods. • If you are homeless, tell the WIC staff. They may be able to provide WIC foods that do not need cooking or

refrigeration.

Types and brands of WIC foods will differ from State to State



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Breastfeeding Is Best

Breastmilk is the best food for babies. Breastfeeding gives babies the best start in life. The WIC Program encourages women to breastfeed.

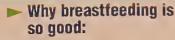


Why breastfeeding is so good:

- Breastmilk helps fight infections and delays allergies. Breastfed babies are sick less often.
- Breastmilk is easy for babies to digest so they have less diarrhea, constipation, and spitting up.
- Breastmilk is made just for babies. It has just the right balance of vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients needed for your baby to grow well.
- Breastmilk is always warm and ready to feed.
- Breastfeeding builds a special closeness between you and your baby.







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If you are breastfeeding and your baby receives no formula from WIC, your food

package may contain additional juice, cheese,

and dry beans or peas. Your package may

also contain tuna fish and carrots.

• Breastfeed often, both day and night, in the early months to have a good supply of breastmilk.

What you need to do:

• In addition to breastmilk, you may begin feeding infant foods at 4 to 6 months of age.

· When infant foods are added, continue breastfeeding through at least the first year of your baby's life.

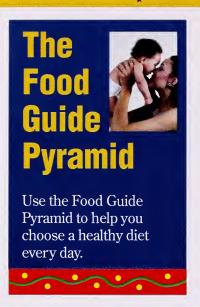
• Eat the same good foods that you ate while you were pregnant. You do not need to stop eating certain foods or eat a special diet.

Call the WIC staff if you need help. They know of other breastfeeding mothers and breastfeeding experts you can talk with.









W

hile you are pregnant or breastfeeding eat at least the following number of servings, daily:

- 3 servings from the milk group
- 2-3 servings from the meat group (for a total of 6 ounces)
- 4 servings from the vegetable group
- 3 servings from the fruit group
- 9 servings from the bread group

Use small amounts of fats, oils, and sweets (see the top of the Pyramid). This includes the fat, sugar, and oil contained in the foods you choose as well as the ones used in cooking or added at the table.

What Counts as One Serving?

Milk

1 cup of milk 8 ounces of yogurt 1½ to 2 ounces of cheese

Vegetable

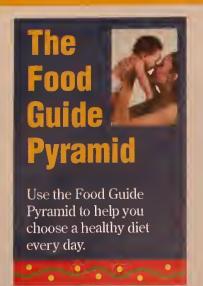
½ cup of cooked vegetables

1 cup of leafy, raw vegetables

34 cup of juice







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Fats, Oils, & Sweets
USE SPARINGLY

■ Fat (naturally occurring and added)
■ Sugars (added)
These symbols show fat and added sugars in foods.

Milk

1 cup of milk 8 ounces of yourt 1½ to 2 ounces of cheese



Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans, Eggs, and Nuts

2-3 ounces of cooked lean meat, poultry, or fish (3 ounces of meat is about the same size as a deck of cards)

1½ cup of cooked dry beans or 2 tablespoons of peanut butter or 1 egg counts the same as 1 ounce of lean meat (about ½ serving)



½ cup of cooked vegetables

1 cup of lear, raw vegetable

³/₄ cup of juice



Fruit

1 medium whole fruit

1/2 cup of canned fruit

3/4 cup of juice





Breads, Cereals, Rice, and Pasta
1 slice of bread
2 cup of cooked cereal, rice, or pasta
1 ounce of ready-to-eat cereal

Alcohol, Tobacco, & **Other Drugs**

When you are pregnant, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs can hurt your unborn baby.

- Don't use street drugs;
- Don't drink alcohol (beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, or mixed drinks):
- Don't smoke cigarettes; and
- Don't take prescription drugs or over-thecounter medicine before asking your doctor.
- How do alcohol, tobacco, and street drugs harm your unborn baby?
- If you use street drugs, your baby may be born:
 - too early,
 - too small, or
 - too sick to live

If you use street drugs, stop now. Even if you use drugs only once in a while, your unborn baby can be harmed. Quitting drugs any time in your pregnancy will help your baby. The sooner you guit the better.

- If you drink alcohol, your baby may be born with "fetal alcohol syndrome" called FAS. Babies with FAS:
 - are small.
 - are slow or mentally retarded.
 - have deformed faces, and
 - may have heart problems

Babies do not get over FAS. They have it for life. Choose not to drink while you are pregnant.

- If you smoke tobacco, or are around others. who smoke, your baby could be born:
 - too small,
 - too soon, and
 - with breathing and other health problems

Quitting or cutting down any



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Quitting or cutting down any





After birth, keep your baby away from tobacco smoke. Babies and children who are around tobacco smoke have more colds, coughs, and ear infections.

 Some medicines can also harm your unborn baby. These may include drugs your doctor prescribed before you were pregnant. They also may include the non-prescription medicines you buy such as cold pills.

cough medicine, and aspirin. Check with your doctor before you take any medicines.

If you need help to stop

Talk to someone in the WIC office, a doctor, or other health care or social service worker if you need help to stop using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. They will know where you can go for help.

▶ Drug free means being a better mother, too

It is important to stay away from alcohol and street drugs after your baby is born. Your baby needs your love and attention. A mother who abuses alcohol or uses street drugs may not care for her baby properly. She may forget to feed, wash, and change her baby.



► Where To Get More Help

Other Federal programs may also be able to help you:

- Food Stamp Program:
 Helps families to buy foods they need for good health.
 Contact your local social services agency.
- National School Lunch and Breakfast Program: School-age children may be able to get meals free or at low cost. Contact the school principal.
- Summer Food Service Program for Children: Helps communities serve meals to needy children. Contact your State department of education.
- Child and Adult Care
 Food Programs: Many
 child care centers provide
 healthy meals. Contact your
 State department of education or health.
- Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC): Provides extra money to low-income families with children in times of need. Each State has different rules. Contact your local social services agency.

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children is open to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, age, or disability. • Health Care:

- In some areas, community health centers and migrant health centers give free or low-cost health and dental care. If you earn no money, the care is free. If you earn some money, you may pay a little for your health and dental care.
- Each State has a program that pays medical costs for families with low income.
 Contact your local health department.

• Community Programs:

Programs may also be available such as substance abuse treatment centers, food banks, and the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. For information, ask your WIC local agency.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service

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